密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

THIRD STRIKE EDITION

This issue marks the third strike edition of the REVIEW. With the opening of the Chinese shops it was hoped that the printers would soon resume their work but as yet there are no indications of such a resumption. Our readers will find the printing situation explained in an editorial "Sinister Trend of the Printer's Strike" appearing in this issue of the REVIEW.

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SINSTER TREND OF THE PRINTING STRIKE

Ther doubtless are some foreign controlled publications in China which deserve all of the troubles they are now having as a result of the general strike of Chinese printers employed in foreign newspapers and job printing offices. But from a general standpoint it is our frank opinion that the deliberate attempt on the part of the Chinese radicals aided and abbeted from behind by Soviet agents to prevent the expression of foreign opinion in reference to present conditions in China, is bound in the long run to have a most damaging effect upon China's legitimate claim for control of everything the borders of her territories. One of the notable inconsistencies of the present situation is that a prominent "demand" of the Union of Labor, Commerce and Education has seen for complete freedom of speech and publication on the part of Chinese residing in foreign settlements. But despite this demand, the same Union of Labor, Commerce and Education has been doing its level best since the first day of the agitation on May 30 last, to prevent the expression of the foreign viewpoint by trying to suppres publication of newspapers and magazines in the English language. This has been done through the calling of a general strike of Chinese compositors and pressmen employed in every foreign newspaper offices and printing establishments have not been interfered with.

ALTHOUGH it must be admitted that the foreign printing and publishing industries in Shanghai has not been hit any harder than other industries such as cotton spinning and shipping, it is our belief that there have been elements in the printers strike which have not been present in the other strikes, and which because of their significance should be placed on record for the future consideration of those who may have it in their power to give serious consideration to China's desires for complete soverignty over the bodies and properties of foreign without restrictions or safeguards from the outside.

THERE have been so many phases of the printers' strike in foreign owned and foreign managed newspapers and job printing establishments, that it is difficult to cover the whole story in a few paragraphs in these columns. On June 14 the Far Eastern Times, a bilingual daily in Peking largely financed by Chinese money but edited by an Englishman, Mr. Putnam Weale, in Peking was forced to suspend publication owing to a walk-out on the part of the Chinese printing staff. In a circular issued by Mr. Weale, following suspension of his paper, he, in part, said:

"On Wednesday, June 10 there was unrest and growing insubordination among the compositors, due to the agitation in Peking, and on Thursday, June 11, the foreman of the English composing room was called on the telephone by name by an unknown person who threatened him violently and said that the worst things would happen to himself and family unless the composing rooms came out on strike at once as the workmen should have participated in the preceding Wednesday's demonstration which culminated in the destruction of Govern-

ment property. The same intimidation was practised on the head printer, it subsequently transpiring that agitators had been fraternising with the workmen as they came off prior to the night shift, learning from the names and addresses of the foremen so that they could deal with them in the manner already narrated. Only with the greatest difficulty during Thursday and Friday, June 11 and June 12 could men be assembled to compose make-shift editions, limited to seven columns of English reading matter.

"On Thursday June 11, forty-eight hours before the newspaper stopped publication, an urgent written communication was sent to the Police head-quarters detailing all the facts and asking for police protection. The legal adviser of "The Far Eastern Times" was also in conversation on the telephone with the Police Department which after full discussion and repeated calls, decided that until the foreman who had been threatened lodged a personal complaint and identified the unknown person nothing could be done. Exactly one week later, that is after the newspaper had suspended publication for four days, a policeman came to make a verbal enquiry from a sub-station, care being taken from beginning to end to have no written official acknowledgement or correspondence of any sort or description on record. Had a police force been sent to the office on the afternoon of Thursday, June 11, as would have been done in every other capital city in the world after an urgent call for help, all trouble would have ceased.

"By Sunday, June 14, with this definate submergence of law and order, it was apparent that nothing could be done excepting to suspend publication, someone having meanwhile printed and distributed quantities of defamatory Chinese hand-bills on the streets declaring that they "would drive the foreigners out", and anti-foreign banners having been brought into the offices.

"In the circumstances it is entirely futile to attempt to publish in Peking, under the present system of registration, a journal of independent views of any value to the public and with any guarantee against arbitrary and illegal interference."

THE statement by Mr. Weale is given because his report regarding publishing conditions in China's capital city, Peking, apply equally as well to Shanghai, which is China's commercial, industrial and financial metropolis. In Shanghai the newspapers were not forced to suspend when the Chinese printers were intimidated and made to quit their jobs, the reason being due to the fact that the publishers were able to find among foreign population sufficient men and women with a technical knowledge of linotypes and presses, to get out limited editions containing the principle news of the day. The printers' strike in Shanghai really began on June 3, but the three morning dailies were not seriously affected until June 5 when the printers actually walked out. The Evening Mercury, Japanese owned but edited by an Englishman, immediately ceased trying to publish by use of type and through the services of foreign women typists has been able to publish its daily edition by means of the mimeograph. The three morning dailies, China Press, North-China Daily News and Shanghai Times, through the expediency of every foreign man and woman on the staffs taking a hand in the printing department, were able to issue daily editions averaging about eight pages, seven of which were filled with "standing" advertisements and one page only of news set up by foreign compositors. Since the writer is more or less familiar with what took place in the office of The China Press, the American daily, he begs the indulgence of readers, for certain personal references which are necessary in explaanation of the situation.

ON June 2, the editor of The China Press received the following letter written in English and signed by a Chinese:

Robber J B. Powell:- By reading your paper of today under the heading, 'Yes, it Happens in Other Countries,' it reveals totally that you are a human being in face but in fact you are a beast at heart. I always considered Americans as base in character, particularly is this case with 'Robber Powell' by considering his words. I always consider Americans or things American are in general rubbish, not so honorable as British or things British.

"None the less 'Robber' fancies himself to be 'Britished' by learning to cry 'establish order'. I say with all confidence that America as a whole has no such a qualification as to murmur what is so-called established order, because it has just a little more than a hundred years of national history. But for George Washington, America has to remain as slaves and subjects as the American Indians did to King George V. Established order or rebellion? What do you mean and you want?

"Beware of bombs, you bad egg of human beings."

(Signed) Lin Hai Tsun

THE Chinese printers employed on the China Press, as well as on the other newspapers, did not want to strike, but they were completely terrorized and demoralized by outside interests which stopped at nothing in their efforts. Finally about June 6, a few of the most expert of the compositors, including the foreman who has been with the paper for many years slipped into the office and said that they might assist in getting out the paper in limited size if the editoral staff would observe certain conditions. When asked what the conditions were, the foreman explained that they might be permitted to help publish the China Press if none of the news reports of the strike appearing in the paper contained the words, "anti-foreign," "riot," "mob," or "disorder." One or two letters and postcards were also received to the same effect. The editorial staff, being actuated by a laudable desire to issue some kind of a peper, promised to do the best they could under the circumstances and referred to the dictionaries for synonyms. But on Sunday, June 7 a gang of ruffins visited the house of the foreman of the printing department and completely destroyed the place. An aged Chinese woman, grandmother of the Chinese foreman, was carried into the street. Then the ruffins proceeded to carry the furniture into the alley way and destroyed it completely, following which they invaded the house and completed the destruction by pushing over the walls. A few days later the same thing was done to the house occupied by the head pressman. So much for the activities of the "master-minds" behind the Shanghai disorder. Finally a few of the printers who were willing to stand by their jobs were quartered on the premises and guards were placed about the building to prevent further disorder. Practiacally the same thing happened in respect to the Shanghai Times. A few of the printers employed by that paper came back to work, and immediately their families residing in native territory came running to the premises, saying that rowdies were threatening to kill the wives and children of the printers if they persisted in working for the foreigners. In this case as well as in the case of the printers employed by the China Press, the native police employed in the Chinese city to preserve order, stood by and permitted the ruffins to destroy the houses and intimidate the families.

FINALLY when it had been established that the foreign papers were going to be able to publish, by the use of foreign assistance, the whole town was placarded one night with posters printed in English which contained such phrases as, "Won't it be fine to write home and tell the folks that Chinese workers went on strike and you scabbed on them," "Does China need an immigration law to protect Chinese labor from unpaid foreign labor?" "What are you? A scab or a Man? Don't Scab." In addition to pasting these stickers on the walls of buildings, the strike leaders even shoved a bunch of them into the draws of desks used by members of the foreign staff, some employe of the firm apparently assisting in

the enterprise. On Sunday, June 7 there was a monster mass-meeting held on the public recreation ground in the native city which was attended, according to various accounts by 50,000 to 75,000 people. Every person attending this meeting was supplied with a handbill printed in English and Chinese directed especially at the foreign press in Shanghai. The following news report dealing with this handbill appared in the China Press of June 10:

"Violent attacks on all of the foreign newspapers of Shanghai are contained in a handbill called "Thunder," which was distributed at the mass meeting held at Woo Chung Ying Camp on Sunday evening. The circular is printed in English and Chinese. The English section is headed: "To Peaceable Foreigners By One of Them."

"The Nanking Road shooting, it asserts, was "only the beginning of a violent anti-Chinese campaign by practically the whole of the foreign press of the International Settlements."

"The circular then claims that two of the newspapers are "Japanese", refers to a third as "The Kept Lady of the Bund", and continues: "The China Press, which pretends to be friendly to the Chinese, threw off its hypocritical mask and confined itself, after the first day, to the obsene lies of the Settlement police, basing their 'news' reports on the 'information received from these creatures, than whom no more dishonest and unscrupulous degenerates exist."

"The press," the handbill continues, "has been singed out for attention, as it is a startling picture of the manner in which the Chinese workers betray themselves All this sinster campaign of lies and misrepresentation, directed by the police and the contemptible prostitutes who are the agents of police publicity, was actually printed by Chinese.

"Now these Chinese are coming out on strike, refusing longer to print the wild reports and the ferocious anti-Chinese propaganda of their masters, and the latter have given one of the most disgusting exhibitions imaginable appealing for permission to continue 'in order to prevent the spread wild reports and propaganda.' There are, unfortunate, foreigners so low and contemptable as to scab upon Chinese, foreigners who are at this writing already scabbing upon Chinese printers and coolies and getting out minature editions.

"The foreign press is a picture as a whole here of Imperialism, regarding the Chinese as mere beasts of burden for them, but supportde by Chinese themselves, without which support they could not exist."

"The claim is then made that more than a score of Chinese have been shot dead, "with hundreds in hospitals or receiving treatment at home," and "to date not a single foreigner, with the exception of an American trooper who was shot by a sniper after four days of attacks and murderous onslaughts by the police, has even been injured."

"There follows a lengthly version of the Nanking Road shooting and the declaration that "Chinese labor has the right to work or to leave its employment."

"Every foreigner who can think and feel is on the side of the strikers and students in this," the circular concludes.

"Free labor and free speeches! Is there any decent American, any decent Englishman and any decent man of any modern country who will say he is opposed to these things and thinks that bloody slaughter of helpless boys' on the streets of Shanghai is preferable? Is there any decent man who will scab upon the Chinese, who have peaceably left their jobs as a protest against this slaughter?"

This handbill, from the English text and the use of certain terminology, obviously was not turned out by immature student minds or striking mill-workers. Most assuredly this material was "fed" to the students by some master-mind in the background. On June 9, the office of the China Press, [illegible] received a letter written in correct English and signed by "Students of Shanghai College," an institution supported by American missionary money, which contained the titles, "We Challenge the Local Press;" "Student Advice to Foreign Editors;" and "Unwise Medding." The first paragraphs of these letters were as follows:

"Our indignation over the outragious act of the Settlement police on May 30 has been doubled since then because of the absurd attitude of the local foreign press, attacking the students constantly with false accusations and trying to arouse foreign enmity against the justice-demanding Chinese.

"The press (including the China Press; The Shanghai Times, and the North China Daily news) have completely neglected the Japanese mill strike and the killing of a mill hand by the mill owners, which is the fundamental cause of the agitation. One of the papers even went as far as to say, when compelled to give attention to the strike, that students had no business in mill strikes. Yes, students had a business, because nobody else thought it his business It was the criminal silence of the press about the workers' grievance that stirred the students to seek publicity in the only remaining way; a public demonstration. Perhaps, the press think a workers' life is not worth a news column—typical of hard-hearted capitalists all over the world."

THE falsity of this statement may be observed by anyone who will take the trouble to turn through the files of the Shanghai newspapers. The China Press during the progress of the Japanese mill-strike assigned one man to the cotton mills to "cover" the situation at first hand obtaining interviews from mill-owners and strike leaders as well as accounts of cases of violence and another man to the International Mixed Court to cover the trails of rioters. In addition to this a chinese reporter covered other phases from the Chinese standpoint. The strikes were fully covered as any fair-minded person can determine by glancing through the files of the paper. Here are some more paragraphs from the letters circulated over the signature of the "Shanghai College Students:"

"Thus the docile foreign press of Shanghai turned into a tool of the police and assumed an awkward fight against the students with false accusations as dated above. They failed to convince the world that students were trying to overthrow the authority, to spread Bolshevism, and to "kill the foreigners". They tried to scare the public by citing the incident of the Russian Revolution. With all the lessons of history, these editors yet believed that force can overcome righteousness, and urge the gun possessors to use their guns in the same manner as the Czars have used. We shudder at the thought of the possible outcome.

"We have no space to cite the distortion and censorship of news indulged by the press. When the truth is revealed, the public will judge accordingly.

"It is really disappointing and provoking to see the press turn into an instrument of the Police to suppress truth, to poison sound judgement, and to create a terrorism called "anti-foreignism". Letters written by Chinese are pigeon holed and when published the wording is so distorted as to signify anti-foreign feeling It is the editors, not the Chinese, who are creating anti-foreign feeling. No Chinese is preaching violence against foreigners, and such thing will not happen unless, unfortunately, the editors succeed in conjuring up the crime."

THAT the foreign newspapers were not the only interests which came in for the attention of the students of Shanghai College is shown in the following paragraphs from another letter put out by these young "patriots:"

"The Municipal Council would never have dared choose the hostile step, if the American Counsul scrupled to promise armed assistance. In addition to the naval forces already in service, five American destroyers and two cruisers [illegible] steaming Shanghai ward, as if to join in a

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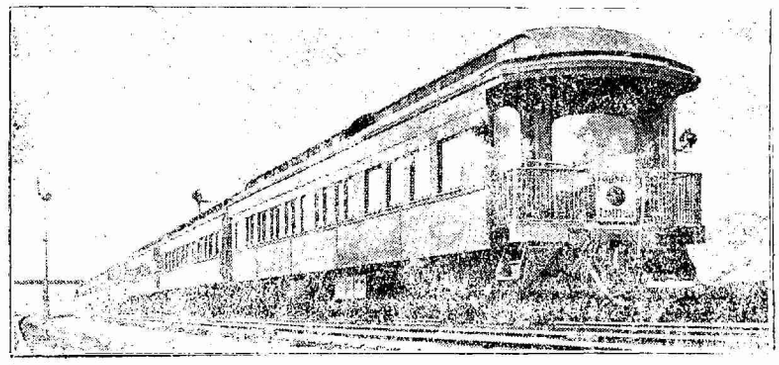

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war. This display of military superiority, when analysed, is at once unnecessary and unwise. The Chinese having nothing to complain of Americans cannot but guarantee them friendly protection. The Chinese indignation has developed to a point where threat, instead of sound neutral judgement, from a third party only serves to intensify their bitterness Therefore, the presence of the U. S. Navy can serve neither for protection of Americans nor for intimidation of China.

"We believe that, inspite of the mistakes of American officials, right-thinking Americans are advising their government representatives against the present question and reminding them of Burke's Sabonian Bog into which the American officials are plunging headlong. "Unwise Meddling" is not keeping what is known as the American Spirit. The words of Lincoln, Monroe, Roosevelt, John Hay, Harding and other worthy Americans must not be unheaded by their posterity."

HERE again appears the hand of someone assuredly above the rank of "student" but to get back to the newspaper strike, we conclude with the following news-item, reprinted from the China Press of June 28:

"The Sin Wan Pao, local Chinese newspaper inserted in its issue of yesterday the following statement referred to an advertisement which has been running in the paper for several days over the name of the Chinese Printers Union:

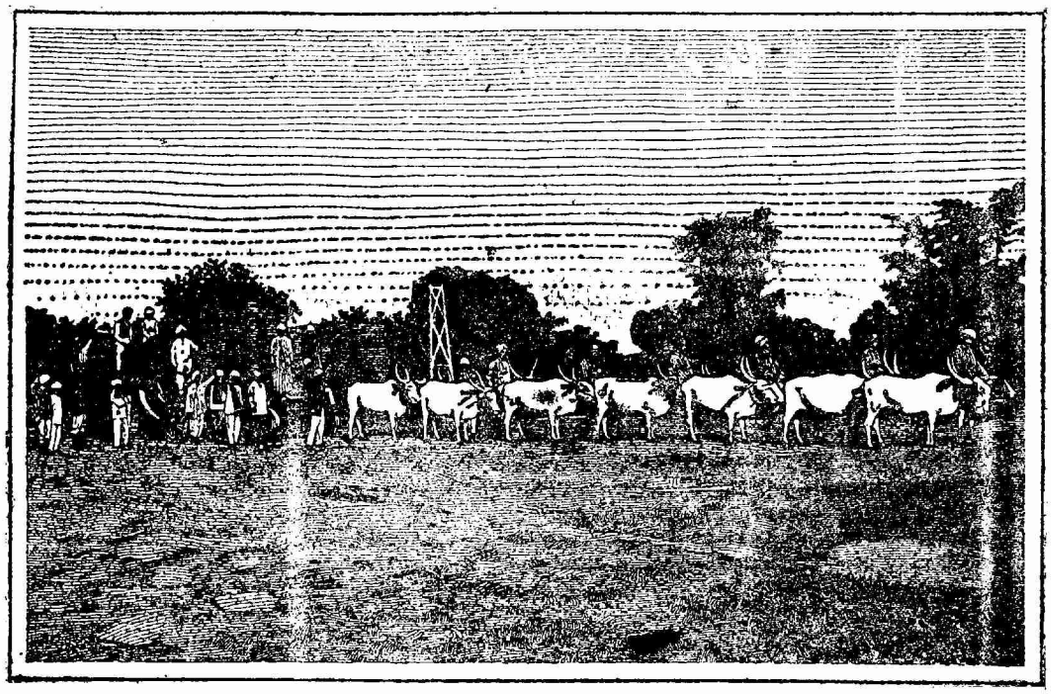
"With reference to an advertisement published in this paper by the Printers Association of Shanghai and addressing Tse Soong-ling, and Sung Ah-mow of The China Press, we beg to announce that The China Press is an American Company, and as America has always been on good terms with China, the advertisement by the Printers Union may possibly cause misunderstandings between the two countries, and in consequence it has been withdrawn from this date."

"The advertisement to which the foregoing refers and which was inserted by the Printers Union in the Sin W Pao and the Shanghai Journal of Commerce was addre ed to Tse Soong-ling and Sun Ah-mow and "all fe printers of The China Press," was as follows:

The recent strike was caused by foreigners who spised humanity and insulted our national digni People throughout the whole country are greatly exci and many of them have gone on strike. This shows t our people are very indignant and are anxious to h negotations with foreigners carried forward. A Chin proverb says. "Each individual is responsible for prosperity of his country." How then can our fel workers fail to observe this proverb? This associat has tried means to persuade you, but you have turne deaf ear to our advice You are still co-operating w foreigners and refuse to suspend work. This Associat is therefore obliged to warn you once more. We h that you will think the matter over three times bef coming to a decision. Should you rematin obstinate, t Association will not hold itself responsible for any att or injuries that may befall you.

When the attention of the publishers of the Sin Wan P were called to the advertisement directed against T China Press, they immediately made an investigation found that it had been inserted in the paper without knowledge of the management. They immediately ord ed the advertisement cancelled and issued a public sta ment in their issue of yesterday. The Journal of Co merce is taking similar action.

"Since the advertisement constitutes a flagrant e ample of attempted intimidation, illegal under both Ch nese and foreign law, the attention of the municipal well as Chinese authorities has been called to the matt and it is possible that the newly-formed Chinese Print Union which is responsible for the present printers str in foreign newspaper and printing offices, man find the in serious difficulties."



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POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM IN PEKING

By Lawrence Impey

THE reactions from the Shanghai conference have not as yet become apparent in the capital, though there can be little doubt that in another twenty four hours we shall be in receipt of yet another manifesto from the Student Union of the National University, and probably witness the n'th demonstration in front of the Legation Quarter and delegation to Tuan Chi-jui at the War Office buildings. During the last two or three days matters have quieted down in the citiy very considerable, either because the agitators are running short of breath this hot weather, or on account of the fact that many of their ablest speakers are touring the provinces in order to stir up trouble there.

All the districts in the Metropolitan Area have been visited by little groups of students, and the writer himself has noticed the effect of these tours while out riding in the Peking neighborhood, the crowd applying the epithet "yang gow" or foreign dog, to him pretty freely, on one or two occasions adding a few stones for emphasis. This is the more noticable because the relations between foreigners and Chinese in this area has usually been extremely friendly, due to the number of Peking residents who go out camping in the vicinity during week-ends, and who in many cases are known to the villagers over a situation gives evidence of very able generalship and organization, while the rapidity with which the anti-foreign propaganda has spread compels one of the conclusions that the whole affair was planned long beforehand, and that the Shameen incident was nothing more than an excuse for the commencement of hostilities. For this reason the writer is somewhat skeptical as to the present calm, which in his opinion may quiet well presage another storm breaking from some unexpected quarter but controlled by the same power behind the scenes. For example, if thetroubles in Hankow and Shanghai die down definately, it may well be that Peking will see another and more demonstrative parade of students and police cadets, in the course of which some able agitator such as Li Shih-tseng will work the crowd up to such a frensy that a few misguiding youths will be urged on to attempt to rush the Legation Quarter barricades. During the last parade the writer noticed a few poles with some sort of hook attached which he presumed were intended for the removal of barbed wire impediments, so that it would appear that the sightest incident would suffice to lead up to a fresh catastrophe, in view of the fact that the authorities are quite determined not to allow student agitators access to the Quarter.

The activities of the various student bodies recently have been spread over a considerable field, ranging from visits to Kalgan, Paotingfu, Tinsin and Tungchow, where in some cases at least the soldiers were told that they should be prepared to march upon and seize back the foreign concessions, to a visitation of most of the compradores and shops in the capital and the notification of

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an impending boycott of English and Japanese goods. In spite of the remarkable manner in which the stream of student vituperation has been switched from the Japanese to the English, the goods of the former are still included in the threatened action, and in one or two places it was noticable that American goods were likely to be banned also. It is improbable that the boycott will amount to anything very serious under the present circumstances, for experience has shown that in the past it was simply the practice of the Chinese merchants to remove the censured goods from their windows and sell them more cautiously in the rear of the shop, they being naturally unwilling to seriously jeopardise their trade at the bidding of a group of excited and irresposible youths, whose only authority in the matter was their threat to wreck the premises in the absence of the forces of law and order.

But the problem which is underlying the whole situation and which becomes more acute every day in spite of the uncertainties created by each fresh action of the students is the political one which confronts the Powers in endeavoring to discover some reasonable authority in China with whom they can negotiate. It is obvious that Tuan Chi-jui is a mere figurehead and mouthpiece for others; but the question is—what others? Is the controlling power to be found in Kalgan in the person of the Christian general whose intelligence is such that he says that "England has a large navy practically no army", and who may possibly take action on that supposition, or is the real head of the state to be discovered in Mukden, or rather at the present moment in Tientsin? As the writer sees it there is a little or no reason to suppose that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has any sympathy with the student agitation, his present silence on the matter being attributed to the fact that he has no desire through denouncing the authors of the disturbance to push them into the camp of his enemy, Feng Yu-hsiang, who is already preparing to cast himself for the role of the saviour of his country, and who would welcome with open arms any addition to his forces from this direction.

Some Chinese who are usually well-informed think that a war may break out suddenly between Mukden and Kalgan, the more so if Chang Tso-lin can obtain either moral or material support from foreign interests who are exasperated by the inefficiency of the present regime in Peking. The point in the whole political game remains shrouded in the deepest mystery is—what are the Japanese doing?—and to this question no one seems to have a reliable answer at present.

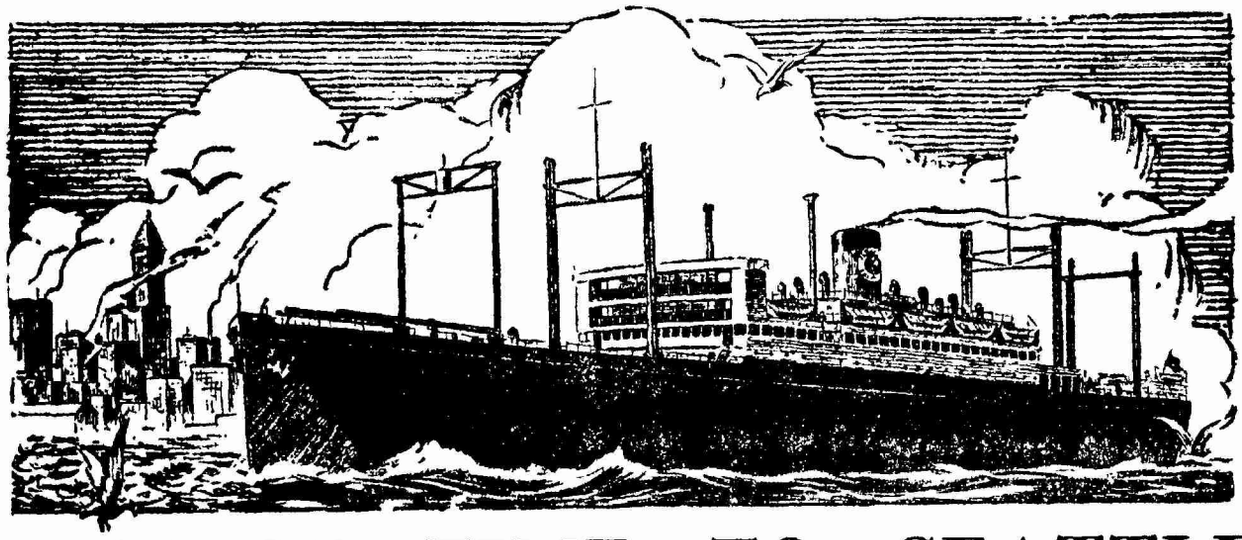
The whole business hanged on rioting connected with their industrial interests in ShangHai, though the writer has already pointed out that this was merely a stalking horse in his opinion, and the manner in which the powers behind the scenes have switched the attack onto the so-called "imperialistic" British, is nothing short of remarkable.

It would seem as if Tokyo was cognisant of the plan behind it all, for it is noticable that the Japanese press has adopted itself to the new line almost at once, turning from a defence of Japanese actions and interests to a criticism of British imperialism and a sympathetic attitude towards the "cause of the yellow races." If this theory is correct and there is a guiding intelligence behind it all urging it in the direction of "anti-British" and subsequently "anti-foreign" action, it is not necessary to go far afield in order to discover the possible author, or authors. Various journals have already indicated their belief that Soviet embassies are financing the movement and guiding the student agitations, and if they are right in their guess one can only compliment M. Karakhan and his friends on their extremely able and inconvenient diplomacy in China.

Peking

June 28, 1925.

American Oriental Mail Line



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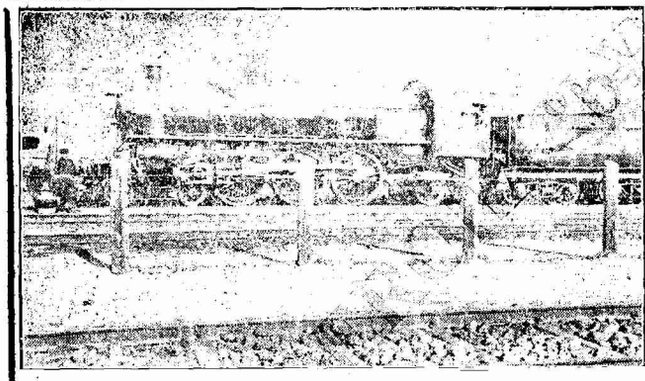

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NEWS FROM CENTRAL CHINA

Mr. Kwan Keng-lin, Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow Railways, has just completed his inspection of the Canton-Hankow lines, returning last week from Changsha, Hunan. Mr. Kwan will soon proceed to Kuling to spend the summer after visiting Peking. It is reported that he is planning to resume construction of the Canton-Hankow line and that he may purchase the Yangtze Engineering Works of Hankow for a railway engineering factory.

S. R. Eldridge, registrar of the China Trade Act in Shanghai, and formerly of the Far Eastern Affairs department of the U. S. government, visited Hankow last week enroute to the Upper Yangtze. While in Hankow he was entertained by the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce. During his speech at the dinner, Mr. Eldridge explained the China Trade Act in its revised form and said that many firms are beginning now to take advantage of it because of the removal of certain restrictions.

As a result of the visit to Peking of Mr. Hu Chun, the new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hupeh, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has agreed to allocate a monthly fund of $4,000 for the Hankow office. Up to the present, the Commissioner's office has been receiving only $1,500 every month for its expenditures.

The Government Mint of Wuchang is planning to mint 50-cash coppers when the Mint is reopened, and the new scheme is even more profitable than the present 20-cash coppers. 50-cash coppers have been an undesirable currency in various cities of Szechuen, and on account of its light weight, one dollar exchanges at over 4,000 cash in such currency. The various newspapers in Hankow and organizations are raising opposition to the new scheme. However, due to attractive feature of profits, the plan is likely to be executed.

The big advertisers in Hankow, including Wing Tai Vo Tobacco Corporation, the British-American Tobacco Co., Kwang Sang Hong, etc, have united to oppose the newly instituted advertising tax now being enforced by the Hankow police commissionner, who threaten to remove all signs unless the taxes are paid within seven days.

L. M. Karakhan, Russian Ambassador in Peking, has sent a delegate to Hankow to clear the outstanding matters relative to Russian property in this port, the delegate having arrived from Shanghai. The foreign office in Hankow has been instructed by the Ministry to afford the Russian delegate the necessary protection.

Opium growing under military auspices in Szechuen, is becoming the mainstay of farming in Szechuen. For the past few years growing of opium has been forced on the farmers, and from their crops of poppy the military leaders profit to the extend of some $30,000,000 each year. Thepoppy crop this year is especially promising, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 shih of opium will be exported to other provinces form Szechuen.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor or Christian ethics in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is at present visiting this center from Shanghai, lecturing in various educational institutions in Wuchang. Dr. Ward will address the Union Litarary Guild of Hankow next Monday.

Hunter Mann, for many years manager in Hankow for Messrs. L. C. Gillespie & Sons, New York, has just returned to the port with his family. He is opening up business in Hankow with Mr. Hoyt, formerly U. S. Trade Commissioner, under the name of Mann & Hoyt, Inc. Mr. Mann has long been a popular and leading figure in the local communities, having served several terms as Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce.

The students in Changsha, Hunan, held a demonstration on June 1 in memory of the disgrace of the anti-Japanese incident of June 1, 1923 when Japanese marines were landed at Changsha and opened fire on the students, killing two and wounded several. A Japanese shop is reported to have been ransacked by the paraders. Telegrams have been sent to Peking by the Hunan govern-

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Shanghai.

ment urging speed settlement of the fracas with the Japanese government.

Chang Hsiah-yen, Chief Counsellor to the Tupan of Hupeh, has resigned from his position. Mr. Chang is a follower of Tuan Chi-jui, and was instated in this office Tuan. It is said that he has now obtained a better position in Peking. Anther report says that he resigned because his presence is no longer tolerated by the Hupeh Tupan.

The celebration of H. M. King George's birthday went off with the usual gaiety on June 2. The British Bund was decorated, a parade of volunteers and marines was held, and they were inspected by Mr. H. Porter, the H. M. Council-General. A reception to the Chinese and foreign officials in port took place in the Consulate.

A big conflagration broke out at the Honan Government Military Factory which is situated next door was saved from the flames.

Mr. Li Hwa-tang, the new finance commissioner of Hupeh, has proposed, with a group of gentry and merchants, the establishment of the Hupeh Local Industrial Bank with head offices in Hankow. The proposed Bank would be jointly financed by the government and merchants with a capital of $10,000,000.

The women workers began their strike on May 23 in the British Cigarette Co., and thus started a series of strikes all over Hankow. The strike was declared because a few hundred women workers had been released and new machinery had arrived in the meantime, which they construed as intended for replacing women altogether. The fever worked up by communist agents soon spread to the International Export Co., the Ket-Cheong Match Factory, the British Cigarette Co. Leaf Factory; and for a time it looked as if all foreign factories, including the cotton packing plants of Mackenzie & Co., and Liddell Brothers, were soon to drift to a show down. The excellent work done by the Chinese to try to arrest the communist leaders and the success of the companies to meet all reasonable demands with sincerity, however, soon put an end to all the strikes.

In sympathy with the student riot in Shanghai, students unions of Hankow and Wuchang have declared a general strike among all government schools, attempting to coerce mission institutions to join. Lecturing parades were held in Hankow and Wuchang for two days. The Hankow Chinese press urges the necessity of organizing a strike against the British and the Japanese. Officials tried in vain to curb the students parades. Many government schools will probably declare the summer holiday, so as to disperse the students to their homes. Mission schools, with a few exceptions, are continuing with their schedules of final examinations, spite of outside influences.

Hankow, June 6, 1925.

UNION CLUB PASSES RESOLUTIONS

AT a joint Meeting of the Committee of the Union Club of China and the Union Club Proprietary Ltd., held on the 17th June 1925 the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the Committee of the Union Club of China and the Directors of the Union Club Proprietary Ltd., deeply deplore the unfortunate incident of May 30th and heartily support and will do all in their power to forward the proposal for a joint impartial enquiry into the same.

2. That it is the earnest desire of the Committee and the Directors of the Union Club Proprietary Ltd., to foster friendly co-operation between the different Nationalities represented in the Membership of the Club in furthering the well being of this Settlement and in maintaining the friendly relationship hitherto existing.

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NEWS FROM CENTRAL CHINA

The situation in Hankow has been very quiet, since the incident of June 11 wehn eight Chinese coolies were killed by British marines who opened machine gun fire to prevent a coolie mod from entering the British Concession. Complications in the matter were avoided through rigid measures having been taken by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in dealing with agitators. Several mob leaders and agitators were put under arrest. Dr. Hsiao Yin-yi, a Szechuenese doctor and a resident of the ex-Russian Concession, has been executed in Hankow by the authorities oftre a brief trial. He was charged with taking active leadership in the present agitations, Bolshevik literature and pistols having been found in his house. Mr. Pan Yi was the second to be executed on the same charge. The sentence dealt these two leaders and the arrest of others soon put to flight and hiding all others interested in promoting disorder in Hankow. It is officially reported that certain Bolshevik agents have arrived in Hankow from Peking and Shanghai to assist the Hankow trouble. They have brought with them all kinds of literature used in Peking and Shanghai, and have in vain tried to incite troops in Wuchang to join the movement to attack the foreign Concessions in Hankow in order o throw the situation into inextricable complications. This was quickly found out, and the troops influenced by them were immediately disarmed in Wuchang. At the present time, the Concessions in Hankow are under the protection of troops of the local Garrison Commissioner and the Second Division who patrol the borders of the Conscessions. Although the foreign Volunteer units have not yet been withdrawn at this writing, it is expected that they will be called off in the near future, if no further serious development comes to pass. As a whole, the situation is very quiet and under control. There is no manifestation of further anti-foreign movement, and the Chinese merchants are carrying on business as usual, while they urge a satisfactory settlement with the foreign authorities.

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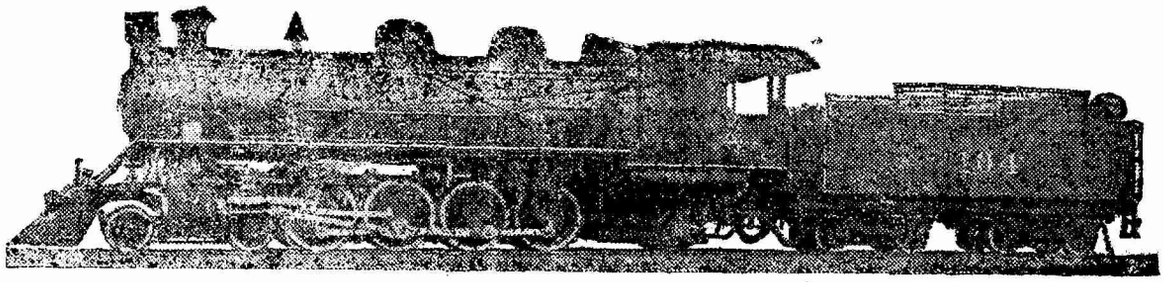

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33-088

New Books and Publications

THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT

"Shanghai:..Its Mixed Court and Council," by A. M. Kotenev; published by the North-China Herald, Shanghai. Price $20.

Only a few weeks ago this writer was inquiring in the book stores of Shanghai for a work which gives a succinct and accurate account of the origin and development of these Settlements and their administration, and was told that none existed.

Here at last, however, is such a book. This reviewer is unable adequately to criticize the information which Mr. Kotenev so laboriously has collected and put into his volume; if there are inaccurances and misinterpretations of events those more familiar with Changhai's historical background and present government must search them out. Meanwhile, it not too much to say that this book is immensely valuable, and fulfils a real need.

First one must praise the arrangement and printing of the book. A table of contents completely outlines the topics in the order of eventuation; then the reader and student is aided by lucid marginal notes which indicate the adjacent subject-matter clearly and enables one almost instantly to locate what is wanted. As it should, this book begins at the beginning of Shanghai, and carries the story along in chronological order through all its stages and important crises. The first two chapters deal with the Municipal Council from its formation in 1842 to 1923. The next eight chapters discuss the Mixed Court from its foundation in 1864 to the present. There are chapters, therefore, on the international Bar practicing in the Mixed Court; on unrepresented foreigners; on political cases, extradition and amnesty; relations with the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, bankruptcy proceedure, etc; a chapter deals with the very live subject of the problem of rendition of the Mixed Court.

The book is divided into two parts, the previous summary being an outline of Part 1; which also has an appendix of returns of criminal and civil cases in the Mixed Court from 1865 to 1924. Part LL is decoted to a very comprehensive (and no doubt extremely valuable) definition of the rules of the Mixed Court, which includes the rules for criminal and civil proceedings, the provisional criminal code of the Republic of China, with the amendments and revised draft; the Chinese Supreme Court decisions; rules for the application of foreign laws; regulations relating to commerce; the land regulations and by-laws for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai.

Although its general character is that of legal textbook, the book is extremely readable because of its lucidity and directness of method: in fact, it is the only work this reviewer ever has seen which gathers together in compact form just the facts and illustrating comment required to understand how this unique and important city came to exist, how it carries on its existance, and how it has succeeded in developing on the mud banks of the Whangpoo one of the greatest seaports in the world. One wish that it had been possible to offer this book at a lesser price, so that it might have been read by a larger number of persons than those who are apt to see it now.

T. F. M.

THE WORLD'S RUBBER PRODUCTION

GROWTH of world rubber production and the advances in the cost of material produced therefrom are discussed in a recent issue of the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York. This advance, says the Trade Record, is pronounced by the very high authorities in the rubber world as due in part to a restriction in the quantity of rubber which the British rubber-growing countries are permitted to export. The rubber of the world is grown chiefly in the British Colonies of the Malayan Peninsula, India, and Ceylon, also in the Dutch East Indies, Brazil, and certain other South American countries. The British Colonies, chiefly Malaya,, India, and Celon, according to Harvey S. Firestone, a high authority in the United States, have been suplying about 85 per cent of the rubber of the world, and recent legislation limiting the share of their output which they may export to one-half of their normal production has been followed by an advance in the prices which the world must pay for this article, of which the use has been so greatly increased since the advent of the automobile. Mr. Firestone a large manufacturer, remarking on the advance in prices since the restriction of exportation from the British Colonies is quoted as saying, "Today crude rubber is 200 per cent higher than before restriction was enacted."

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of another great rubber tire company, which he described as "the second largest producer in the world, the United States Rubber Company being first", is quoted as saying that prices of rubber have fluctuated from 17c. to 61c. in a few months and that America "should take steps to eliminate present conditions in the industry, or grow her own rubber." No rubber, adds the Trade Record, is now produced in

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33-089

continental United States.

That the demand of the world for India rubber has greatly increased since the advent of the automobile is evidenced by authoritative figures which show that the world rubber crop has advanced from 61,000 tons in 1905 to 124,000 in 1924, 390,000 in 1919, and an estimate of 421,000 in 1924. Quite naturally the United States, which is not a rubber-growing country but is the largest manufacturer and user of automobiles and a large exporter of tires, has greatly increased its imports of rubber, and our own official records show that the quantities of India rubber imported into the United States have advanced from 17 million pounds in 1880 to 34 millions in 1890, 49 millions in 1900, 101 millions in 1910, 692 millions in 1923, and 736 millions in 1924.

Of this enormus importation of last year 472 million pounds came from the British East Indies, 133 millions from the Dutch East Indies, 29 millions from Brasil, and 3½ millions from other South American countries, and from Great Britain, whose colonies are chiefly rubber producers of the world, another 85 millions. The value of the rubber imports into the United States in 1924 is officially stated at $174, 000,000.

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CHINA

EILEEN P. POMROY, Plaintiff
vs.
HAROLD COLLINS POMROY, Defendant.

Cause No. 2639
Civil No. 1027
SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

HAROLD COLLINS POMROY

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 6 1925

(SEAL)

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

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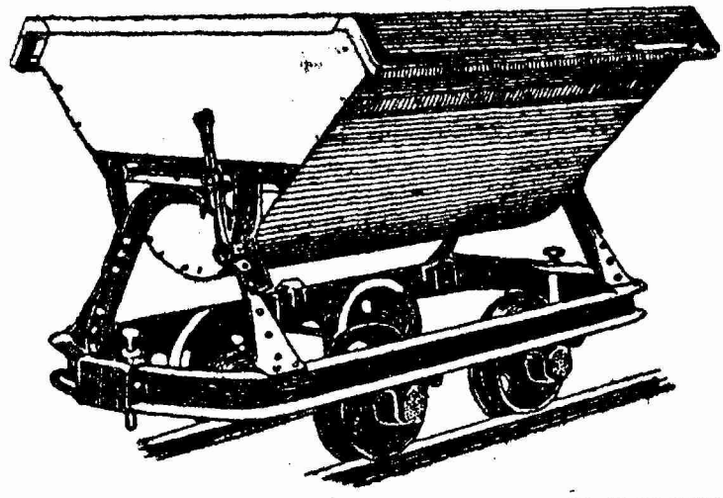

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In the United States Court of China

[illegible] SHELDON, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2629
vs.	Civil No. 1022
VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON, Defendant.	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for him and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VIRGIL ALLEN SHELDON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 2, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

NOTICE

"Notice is hereby given to the Anglo American Mill Company of Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S. A., that unless the undersigned is reimbursed before August 6, 1925, for disbursements made covering insurance, storage, etc., and for similar disbursements made by Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., prior to the Receivership (May 21, 1920), on account of certain flour mill machinery consigned by the Anglo American Mill Company to Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., in 1920, the undersigned will sell such machinery to defray the charges referred to."

"FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,
R. A. PADON, RECEIVER"

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EFFIE B. ADAMS, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2646
vs	
CLIFFORD G. ADAMS, Defendant	SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

CLIFFORD G. ADAMS,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 18, 1925

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgement by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAM

RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED

VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast e.	Local	Local	Express e.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.50	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d.											9.05		
Nanking a.		7.28	7.45	8.03		10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin West a.											13.00		
Soochow d.		8.59		9.45	11.34	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.50	Do d.											13.20		
Wusih d.	7.00	9.50		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.37		16.00
Changchow d.	8.14	10.36		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.39		21.38			3.42	Do d.											13.57		16.20
Yangtze d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.58						Tungchow a.											14.38		17.00
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu d.											16.46		19.08
Nanking a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow a.											17.06		19.28
Pukow d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking d.					7.40		8.50	11.05			15.30	16.35	23.00
Hsuchowfu d.												17.09	19.02	Chinkiang d.					9.20		10.23	12.54			17.29	18.29	0.52
Taianfu d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang d.					9.57		11.23	13.36			18.08	19.08	1.30
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow d.			7.19		10.50	12.07	12.49	14.52			18.17	20.07	2.04
Do d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih d.		7.20	8.22		11.50		13.02	15.17			19.45	21.33	4.50
Tientsin East a.												—	18.42	Soochow d.		8.21	9.20		12.54		14.02	15.25	16.31		20.32		6.02
Do d.												10.25	—	Nanking a.	8.35	10.33	11.34	11.00	14.53		16.03	17.05	18.10	18.40	21.35	—		8.30
Peking a.												14.25	—	Shanghai North a.	8.40	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00		16.30	18.20	18.45	19.15	21.05	22.00		8.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.13	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.35	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.20	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.35	17.20	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.40	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Hongkew d.	6.05	7.25	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.05	15.40	17.25	19.21	21.05	22.55	0.40
Tientsungan d.	7.14	8.44	10.14	11.54	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.13	1.51	Kiangwan d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	15.47	17.43	19.28	21.12	23.02	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast	Local	Night Express	Local	STATIONS	Express	Fast Local	Express R	Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Fast	Night Express
		*		*	*		*				*	*					*
Shanghai North dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.0	5.30		8.3	..	Zahkou d.			7.15		9.30	13.10	15.10	18.00
Jessfield dep.	..	8.00	9.3	13.1	5.3		8.5	..	Hangchow d.			7.40		10.05	13.50	15.35	18.35
Siccawei dep.	..	8.06	9.18	13.13	5.43		8.51	..	Changan d.			8.30		11.40	15.00	16.50	19.51
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	5.59		9.4	..	Yuhsah d.			9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.20	19.41
									Kashing d.		7.15	9.40	..	..	16.25	18.15	20.51
Shanghai South dep.	..	7.50	9.30	1.05	5.55	17.00	18.8	19.35	Kashai d.		7.35	10.02	..	14.03	(a)		20.8
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	8.08	9.50	13.23	6.13	17.20	18.4	19.55	Sungkiang d.		9.01	11.32	..	15.3	18.10		21.37
Sungkiang dep		9.0	11.10	14.28	7.02		19.44		Lunghwa Junction a.	5.20	7.07	11.57	13.8	18.8	0.07		2.46
Kashai dep	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	8.19		20.53		Shanghai South a.	5.40	19.55	12.15	14.15	17.1	13.23		3.23
Kashing dep	7.05	10.35	13.30	16.30	18.40	..	21.3	..									
Yuhsah dep.	7.45	11.00	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.5	..	Lwa Junction d.	..	10.00	11.52		16.45	19.00	..	23.37
Changan dep	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40		..	22.3	..	Siccawei d.	..	10.09	12.06		16.56	19.09	..	23.41
Hangchow dep.	9.39	12.38	16.4	18.5		..	23.2	..	Jessfield d.	..	10.16	12.06	.	17.01	19.16	..	23.51
Zahkou arr	10.00	13.5	17.05	19.1		..	23.35	..	Shanghai North a.	.	10.30	12.20	.	17.15	19.3	..	0.01

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Trains marked with * are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.

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